1: Arch AIDS Res. 1993;7(2):120-1. Related Articles, Lin

Treatment / control of HIV infection.

Elhaggar S.

PIP: Since 1981 when the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection was first reported, more than 3 million people have died of AIDS: 75% of them Africans. There are 15 million HIV asymptomatic seropositive people, 70% of them living in western Africa. The number of HIV carriers is expecte to reach 110 million within 10 years, with 90% of them in underdeveloped countries. In Egypt, 188 cases have been reported since 1986: 128 were asymptomatic and 95 died. 94% of AIDS afflicts males, and male homosexu: activity, whether exclusively homosexual (68%) or bisexual (10%), is the main way to contact AIDS. The WHO has estimated that at least 3 million women and children will die of AIDS in 1990s. HIV is a member of the lentivirus group of Retroviridae. Most of the antiretroviral drugs are directed against viral replication. Zidovudine (AZT), approved by the US Food and Drug Administration in 1987, dideoxinosine (ddi) approved in 1992 (didanosine), dideoxcytidine (ddc, Zalcitabrine), and phosphonic acid esters (foscarnet) are under clinical trial. These drugs improved the median surviva of AIDS patients from 11 months in 1985 to 18-25 months in 1991. Zidovudine increases the median survival of AIDS patients from 9.6 months in the untreated to 21.2 months in the treated, but it causes serious adverse reactions in spite of reducing the optimal dose to 500-600 mg/day instead of 1200-1500 mg/day, and it is prohibitively expensive. Other drugs currently under development are directed against the various phases of the HIV life cycle. Trichosanthin, a ribosome inactivating protein with in vitro HIV antiviral activity, has been promising in asymptomatic and AIDS-related complex patients. Recombinant CD4 immunoglobulin G and peptide I are now under clinical evaluation. It is hoped that recombinant DNA and monoclonal antibody technologies will soon provide a safe and effective dru; against HIV.

PMID: 12286672 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

1: Clin Microbiol Infect. 1995 Feb;1(2):101-109. Related Articles, Lin

Granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF) and interleukin (IL)-8 in sera from patients with Staphylococcus aureus septicemia.

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OBJECTIVE: To determine the concentrations of granulocyte colony-stimulating factor (G-CSF) and interleukin (IL)-8 in sera from patients with Staphylococcus aureus septicemia and to correlate the results to peripheral neutrophil counts and the clinical outcome. METHODS: Serum samples from 64 consecutive patients with S. aureus septicemia were sequentially collected in a prospective study. RESULTS: The mean plus minus standard deviation (SD) serum G-CSF value on admission was 348 plus minus 830 with a range of 8 to 5400 pg/mL. G-CSF concentrations were elevated (> 76 pg/mL) in 38/64 patients (59%) as were serum IL-8 concentrations (> 67 pg/mL) in 23/64 patients (36%) on admission. The mean plus minus SD IL-8 value was 266 plus minus 422 pg/mL with a range of 2 to 1366 pg/mL. A correlation was found between serum IL-8 and white blood cell count on admission (p=0.008). CONCLUSIONS: Patients with uncomplicated septicemia frequently have elevated G-CSF values (84%) in comparison to patients with complicated septicemia (49%; p=0.02), indicating a possible protective effec of G-CSF in septic complications.

PMID: 11866736 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher]

1: Wiad Lek. 1995 Jan-Jun;48(1-12):214-7. Related Articles, Lin

[Biotherapy in hematology. Biology and clinical use of granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF)]

[Article in Polish]

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G-CSF is one of drugs which play important role as one of link of the long chain used in biotherapy of cancers. However effect of G-CSF was known more than 20 years ago, it doesn't exclude chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy but it is effective complementary of this methods. The purpose of this short review is to describe biological activity, effects and clinical applications of G CSF.

Publication Types:
- Review
- Review, Tutorial

PMID: 9638244 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]